





# THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

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TUESDAY.....JANUARY 21, 1862.

## Laws of Kentucky.

The Public Acts, passed at the September and November sessions of the Legislature, 1861, are now printed, and for sale at this office. Price fifty cents.

## Battle at Somerset.

A telegram to J. B. Temple, Esq., President of the Military Board, from Col. Sam. Gill at Louisville, received in this city yesterday afternoon, announces an engagement near Somerset, Ky., on Saturday last, between the Confederate forces under command of Gen. Zollicoffer, and the Federal forces under Gen. Thomas. Zollicoffer attacked Thomas, but was repulsed. Gen. Zollicoffer and Gen. Balie Peyton being killed in the engagement. The Federal troops were pursuing the enemy towards Zollicoffer's entrenchments. No further particulars.

It is reported that a rebel steamer that had been dispatched up the Cumberland river from Nashville, with supplies for General Zollicoffer's army, has been captured below Somerset, Ky., by a detachment of five hundred men, under Colonel Haggard, of the Fifth Kentucky Cavalry.—*Exchange.*

We are informed by a gentleman immediately from that section of the State, that the steamer alluded to in the above paragraph, arrived safely at Mills' Springs, Wayne county, which is in the vicinity of Zollicoffer's camp. She was loaded with ordnance, ammunition, stores, &c.; so the reported capture cannot be true.

We call attention to the speech of Hon. Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, one of the Congressional Investigating Committee, which we publish in this issue. He makes some startling developments in relation to the frauds practiced on the Government.

A NEW WAY TO KEEP TREASURY NOTES AT PAR.—The announcement by telegraph Monday that a merchant of Alexandria had been arrested for refusing to take Treasury Notes at par seemed so preposterous that it was received with general incredulity. It appears, however to have been a fact. The General in command released the merchant, but issued an order that hereafter all persons so refusing shall be arrested, in Washington City the Notes are at 5 per cent. discount.

B. F. Rogers, a citizen of Paris, Ky., was taken to Covington, Ky., on Thursday last, by Greenberry Reed, Esq., United States Deputy Marshal for Bourbon county. Mr. Rogers was arrested by the military authorities a few weeks ago at Paris, and has been confined at that place. He was taken there to stand his trial before the United States Circuit Court, now in session, but was released on parole by United States Marshal Sneed.

The Chicago Tribune, (Rad. Rep.) is apprehensive from Secretary Stanton's political antecedents, that he will side with the Wickliffes and Crittendens, of Kentucky, in their slavery-saving policy of conducting the war. Should its fears in that particular be realized, the Tribune says, "we may begin to inquire after the best terms upon which Jeff. Davis & Co., will consent to acknowledge our independence." The Tribune has the crochets that nothing but freeing and arming the slaves will save the Union; and that, unless that policy shall be adopted, we are ruining ourselves without an object or a principle.

A SHOOTING AFFRAY IN SECOND KENTUCKY REGIMENT AT LOUISVILLE.—Lieut. McChesney, of the Second Kentucky regiment at Louisville, on Friday last, dangerously wounded an orderly serving in the same regiment, by shooting him in the face three times. It appears that Scanlan was drunk and quarreled with a corporal. Colonel Sedgwick ordered the sergeant under arrest, and was knocked down by Scanlan for this exercise of his duty. Scanlan managed to get loose, and proceeded to McChesney's tent; being ordered out, he shot McChesney in the hand, who returned the fire, wounding Scanlan as above stated. Scanlan's life is despaired of. He had rendered himself liable to be shot, according to the articles of war, for the assault upon his Colonel.

The Somerset (Ky.) Camp Journal announces the death of Capt. John G. Lair, one of the most prominent citizens of that place.

\$487,000,000.—The army appropriation bill, reported from the committee on Ways and Means, calls for four hundred and eighty-seven millions of dollars. This does not include the appropriations for fortifications, which is several millions.

Colonel Munday's cavalry regiment passed through this city on Sunday last, en route for London, Kentucky.

SOMETHING NEW.—Our neighbor, J. D. Pollard, advertises a new enterprise in our paper this morning. "We see no reason why a General Intelligence Office" should not succeed in Frankfort. Mr. Pollard's well known energy suits him admirably for the business, and we doubt not he will make the enterprise mutually beneficial to himself and the community.

THE TEA, COFFEE, AND SUGAR TAX.—The following schedule will show the increase of duty on these articles since the passage of the tariff of March last:

Tariff March, 1861.	July.	Dec.
Tea.....Free	15 cts.	20 cts.
Coffee.....Free	3 cts.	5 cts.
Sugar (clayed).....	2 cts.	3 cts.
Sugar (brown).....	2 cts.	2 1/2 cts.

This addition, it is thought, will yield seven or eight millions to the revenue of the Government for the present year. This will defray the expenses of the Government four days, according to the latest calculation.

[For the Yeoman.]

The Dishonesty of Politicians and Public Men. No government can or ought to live long where the people permit such dishonesty and corruption as has existed and is still existing with the office-holders of the United States.

The disclosures since the civil war began show the laws made to protect, the public treasury a dead letter upon the statute books. Contracts have been, and no doubt are now every day being made by public officers, where they and their friends share in the enormous profits allowed to be made. No notice given of the letting of such contracts, or, if given, not the slightest regard paid to the facts of lowest bids. Favorites get the contracts regardless of bids or offers. And yet with the exposure, we see no dismissals of officers from service, or punishment inflicted upon any of the guilty.

When the committee sent to investigate the management of the military department under command of Fremont found that millions had been wasted to subvert the pets whom Fremont brought from California; the unprincipled camp followers, broken down swindlers, and corrupt politicians whom he had gathered about him; found him occupying most costly and magnificent quarters in St. Louis, surrounded with all the guards and protections usually had by some ancient eastern despot; all approaches to him guarded by the bayonets and swords of a parcel of foreign mercenaries, instead of his being at once and promptly dismissed from the service, because he was the favorite of the Abolition wing of the Republican party, the President was afraid to dismiss him, or even to compel a surrender of his command to another.

The Secretary of War and Adjutant General went to visit the scene of the shocking disclosures, doubting, perhaps, whether the committee and the newspapers had not been mistaken in their report of the conduct of Fremont and his attaches. Still, with their information of all that had been reported being true, he is not even deprived of his command until he had at most enormous expense set out to follow the rebel Gen. Price, and was rapidly getting his army into a position to be wholly used up by Price, and then he is simply deprived of his command, and left in the enjoyment of his salary and rations, fed and cared for at the public expense; instead of having been dismissed in disgrace from the service he had so outrageously abused.

Had he been a civilian, quiet and unobtrusive in his life and conduct, but who disagreed with the party in power as to the causes of the war, the best mode of adjusting the difficulty and of getting the Southern people back to their allegiance, and who had spoken or written his views in the most temperate way, there would have been no difficulty in Secretary Cameron or Secretary Seward, or the President himself, ordering such a man's arrest and imprisonment without warrant of law.

If a woman trying to get a little quinine for her sick mother or father in the South, whether Unionists or disunionists, was sure to catch the devil in some shape, if found out by Secretary Chase. Catching women and freeing negroes, and requiring loyal Kentuckians to pay twenty-five cents each for permits to bring from Ohio or Indiana to Kentucky any articles of trade, has been that Secretary's forte. What are the Kentucky members of Congress about that they don't have this outrage stopped? If he has an idea or impulse beyond his hatred of Southern people and their institutions, we would like to see some evidences of it.

He is willing to bankrupt the nation; bring ruin upon the whole people; sever the Union into a thousand fragments, before he would consent that the right of a slaveholder to pass through Ohio with his slave should be recognized.

Fremont was retired from all dangers from the war; is drawing his Major-General's pay and perquisites, and what for? Simply because the Administration has not the nerve to strike his name from the army roll.

Public sentiment began to be slightly aroused to the conduct and character of Cameron—some mutterings here and grumblings there as to his continuance in office. If he did not make or allow to be made, the thousands of plundering contracts which have been exposed, he, as the head of the War Department, ought to have known many of them had been made, and have dismissed those who did make them. Perhaps had he not wanted to arm slaves to slay women and children, the hosts of plunderers might have so managed as to have kept attention from him. But his removal was demanded by the public voice, and what is seen? Instead of ordering him out of the war office because of his permitting such plundering in army contracts, he is invited to resign and accept the high position of Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia.

What say some of the Kentucky newspapers to this mode of doing what the Legislature of Kentucky requested should be done? They say he is a scamp, and the President ought never to have had him in his Cabinet, and they are glad he is to be sent to Russia. Now what does open, honest manliness require? That the President shall be told that this mode of pensioning the dishonest officers, the popular voice requires him to get rid of at Washington, is a direct, open insult to the nation. A people who will suffer themselves to be thus trifled with, deserve the yoke which is being prepared for them both sides of the Dixie line.

You are a great scamp, Mr. Cameron. You have been at the head of all the scamps engaged in making plunderings through the army contracts out of the Treasury. But, in consideration of your being, no doubt, the pet and favorite of the army plunderer for the office of next President of the United States, and these plunderers constituting legions of most respectable citizens and lawful voters; we will not give you and them offenses, but will give you a most responsible and honorable office, and of larger pay than the one the people require you shall leave.

Is the American name to become one of shame and reproach? Just as certainly will it become such with all honest people, if such conduct is to be tolerated. Cameron ought not to be allowed to leave the United States un-

til the investigation of the committees charged with the duty of ferretting out the bad management of the war, and the causes of the immense expenditures, have fully discharged their duty. The two committees could not, in our judgment, make a full and searching examination into all the frauds in two years. Congress should have several committees in every department, composed of men who hold no offices nor are connected with any that do. When a Commission shall begin at Louisville and ascertain how many contracts have been made with men there and in other parts of Kentucky, more favorites and political pets who know no more about buying mules and horses than swine know of cleanliness, contracts made, not at Louisville or other points in Kentucky, where government officers could have readily ascertained the value of stock, and have bought them directly for the Government, at an average of thirty-three per cent less than agreements and contracts were made at Washington to pay such pets and favorites, and another field of Treasury robbing will be found that will help open the eyes of the tax payers to what their office holders have been doing.

When mules were plenty in Kentucky at from \$65 to \$75 a head, contracts were given out at Washington by some body for the delivery to the Government at from \$117 to \$127 a head. These favorites making from twenty to thirty thousand profit on a thousand mules in three or four weeks. How many thousand head were brought and sent from Kentucky to Washington and different places in Virginia? We doubt whether the people of the United States will ever find out, and, at the same time, that horses and mules were being bought in Kentucky to send to Washington and on to the Potomac, other pets and favorites had contracts in Indiana, Ohio, and other places, to furnish mules and horses for Kentucky.

And then such horses and such mules as may be seen in Louisville now, and have been seen there since the army of Gen. Buell has been marching towards Bowling Green, would bring a blush to any one who knows any thing of such stock—broken down stage and wagon horses have been bought for artillery and cavalry horses—mules not bigger than good rams may be seen hitched up, six in a team, not strong enough to pull an empty Government wagon on a muddy road.

The people must rise up in their might, demand the punishment and disgrace of those entrusted with the management of their business. Corruption must not be allowed to be rewarded with Major Generalships and Embassies to foreign courts, but must be punished by imprisonment or death. Nothing else will do. Expose the corruption and punish the guilty, or years of toil will be the tax payers to meet the demands created by the rascalties of the plunderers.

## WASHINGTON.

From Washington.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF WAR. Secretary Stanton said yesterday, "The army must burn powder in the face of the enemy. I can't make them fight; but they shall either fight or run."

The Adjutant General has directed all officers on this side of the Potomac to pay their respects to the new Secretary of War to-morrow.

OFFICERS NOT LIKELY TO BE CONFIRMED. The chances of confirmation of General Smith, of Paducah, and Gen. McKinstry, by the Senate, are regarded as slight.

MINISTER CORWIN TO RETURN. Corwin renewedly writes his intention to come home. He says the Mexicans are making great preparations to resist the allied invasion.

Important to Newspapers—Their Free Exchange List in Danger—A Stamp Tax Recommended.

The following article is from the Washington correspondent of the New York World:

TAXING THE NEWSPAPERS. "The abolition of the franking privilege carries with it the right of newspapers to exchange without the payment of postage, an important item in the newspaper business. It will amount to a serious tax on papers with large exchange lists. I find a strong feeling here in favor of taxing newspaper proprietors a quarter or half a cent for each sheet they print. It would produce an enormous income to the Government, and it is urged would be a public benefit in raising the price of the journals, and concentrating the business in the interest of the really able and worthy large city newspapers. Fewer papers and better ones would be the result. It is doubted, however, whether the members care to face the claim that this tax would create among the journals in the rural districts."

Highly Important as to the Action of Louis Napoleon.—The blockade.

We take the following paragraph from the New York Tribune of the 15th inst.: "The following paragraph is from a private letter received by the last steamer from an eminent English gentleman intimately connected with the present Minister: 'If you will give up the Commissioners, or if you will refer the question to some impartial Arbitrator, that of Holland, for instance, all may go well. But if, like Commodore Wilkes, you persist in being judges in your own cause, and in refusing reparation or arbitration, depend on it, we immediately break the blockade, which Louis Napoleon proposed to us to do in connection with France long ago, and recognize the South.'"

So it seems that Louis Napoleon proposed to England to break the blockade some time ago!

PRINTERS AND PRINTING.—Many who descend to illuminate the dark world with the fire of their genius, through the columns of a newspaper, little think of the lot of the printer who sits up till midnight to correct their false grammar, bad orthography, and worse punctuation. I have seen the arguments of lawyers in high repute as scholars, sent to the printer in their own handwriting—many words, especially technical and foreign terms, abbreviated, words misspelled, and a few or no points, and those few, if there were any, certainly out of place. I have seen the sermons of eminent "divines" sent to press without points or capitals to designate the division of the sentences; also, the letters of the political and scientific correspondents. Suppose all these had been so printed, the printer would have been treated with scorn and contempt. Nobody would have believed that such gross and palpable faults were owing to the ignorance or carelessness of the author! And no one but the practical printer knows how many hours a compositor and after him a good proof-reader, is compelled to spend in reducing to readable condition manuscript that often the writers themselves would be puzzled to read.—*A Proof-Reader.*

## Louisville Democrat on Confiscation.

The Louisville Democrat says that the bill to confiscate the property of all those in arms against the United States, which is before Congress, is unconstitutional, because the Constitution says:

"Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason; but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attained."

According to the old doctrine of England, from which the phrase "attainder of treason" is derived, the guilty forfeited his life and all his property forever to the Crown. His children could not inherit from him; as is meant by the "corruption of blood."

But now what is the meaning of this interdiction in the Constitution? Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, with a restriction. The forfeiture of property can be only during the life-time of the person attained; nor can his children be rendered incapable of inheritance.

Has Congress then power, in declaring the punishment of treason, to confiscate forever the property of the rebel? If that be possible, who is the inheritor of this restriction upon the power to declare the punishment? Shall we hold that the restriction applies to the mere form of the law? Recollect that the law fixing the punishment is at the discretion of Congress, and the limitation is upon that discretion.

Now, if the law fixed the penalty of death, and then proceeded to confiscate property forever, would it not be in the very face of this provision in the Constitution?

You may punish treason, says the Constitution; but that punishment children shall not be debarred from inheritance, nor shall the guilty forfeit his property, except during his own life-time.

Then, if a man's property is confiscated, it must be for some other crime than treason.

The law now confiscates property used in the rebellion by the consent of the owner. That is upon a different principle entirely. Such property is public, and so is camp equipment and supplies, which are lawful prize in war. But private property, not used in the rebellion by the owner's consent, cannot be covered by this principle.

The owner or his heirs, it appears to us, can, under our Constitution, reclaim all private property confiscated for treason; and when the Constitution and the laws are restored, the Government will have it all to retain, or persevere in a reckless and revolutionary war.

As a matter of policy, this law has nothing to commend it. Its operation would fill all humane minds with disgust at the savage spectacle. The calamity would fall on the wife and helpless children, and reduce them to want and beggary for the guilt of the husband and father. If it were possible to be executed, it would render one section of the Union a scene of suffering and desolation.

But how is it to be executed, or why? It can have no effect to put down the rebellion; for it cannot be executed in any State until the rebellion is put down. It can only be a law of retribution and revenge. It will stand on the statute book a mere *brilliant fulmen*, which will exasperate those now in rebellion, and enlist sympathy for them, by its savage terms. Such a law never can and never will be executed; but it will be held up to the South to enlist all the energies of despair.

Instead of any inducement to come back to the Union, it would cut off all inducement to lay down their arms, and render independence a necessity. They could face no worse calamity out of the Union than in it.

It may be said that the law can, at least, be executed where the forces of the Government have possession; but in such localities what is the use of it? Not to put down rebellion; for in such cases the rebellion is powerless.

The very proposition of such a law is an advertisement to weakness and desperation, not of strength and confidence. It is an empty threat that in the nature of things can't be put in execution.

Let the Union arms defeat and overthrow the rebels in arms, and proclaim the restoration of the Constitution and laws, and guarantee the protection of all constitutional and legal rights to the whole people, no matter how, in the hour of madness, they may have felt, as talked, and acted.

Intolerant and vindictive passion never saved a Government, and will certainly never save this one.

We have had enough of that self-righteousness which feels itself justified in vengeance toward the sinner; and it had better stop now before it sows the seeds of disaffection where none is now.

Courage, magnanimity, and strict adherence to the Constitution, are the strength and life of the Government. Measures dictated by passion and the spirit of revenge, only weaken its influence.

No one need refer us to the example of these rebels. They confiscate property; they banish their citizens; they seize all the property they need; and steal negroes amongst their other crimes. They employ in war Indians and negroes. Such deeds are to be shunned, spurned, and despised. Jeff. Davis & Co. would sell themselves to Satan to accomplish their ambitious purposes. They have no Constitution and no law, but their own lawless ambition, hate, and revenge. Let them riot in their own abomination, and whip their armies. That will end them. Don't misspend time and degrade yourselves passing empty statutes that must be read the world over with disgust and contempt.

The New War Secretary.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Post.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14. The change in the Cabinet was the exciting topic last evening in all circles. At first leading Republicans were inclined to the opinion that Mr. Cameron's position on the slavery question was in some way connected with his resignation. Under this view of things it was expected that the Senate would hesitate about confirming Mr. Stanton. It turns out, however, that the latter is an anti-slavery Democrat, or rather a war Democrat, of the school of Dickinson and Cochrane. He believes most fully in the propriety of using the institution of slavery as a means to strike down the great rebellion. He fully approved in December of Mr. Cameron's report, and is more heartily hated to-day by the pro-slavery and white-feathered Democrats in Congress (there are but few of them) than any member of the existing Cabinet. He is a live man, and will urge an active and aggressive policy upon his colleagues in the Cabinet.

It is said that Mr. Holt was asked to accept of a place in the Cabinet some time ago, when still another member desired to retire from it, and that he replied decisively, that as a Kentucky Union Democrat, he could do nothing more for the cause of the Union than as a member of a Republican Administration. His views on the slavery question would scarcely prevent him from accepting such a position, for he is changing his views rapidly, and before April will be as strongly in favor of employing the slaves of rebels to help on the war as Cochrane or Dickinson are to-day.

An enormous contract has been entered into by the Government, with a Mr. Hill, of the firm of Hughes, Fuller, & Co., of Philadelphia, for furnishing one million of bushels of corn, at 77 cents per bushel, and seven hundred and fifty thousands tons of hay at \$22.50 per ton. The corn contract amounts to \$77,000,000, and the hay, to \$16,675,500—total, seventeen millions four hundred and fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars!

## Correspondence With Austria on the Trent Affair.

The President, on Thursday, submitted to Congress the following documents relative to the Trent affair:

COUNT RECHBERG TO THE CHEVALIER DE HULSEMANN.

[Translation.]

VIENNA, Dec. 18, 1861.

To Chevalier De Hulsemann, Washington; Sir: The difference which has supervened between the Government of the United States and that of Great Britain, in consequence of the arrest of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, made by the Captain of the American sloop-of-war San Jacinto, on board the English mail packet Trent, has not failed to fix the most serious attention of the Imperial Court.

The more importance we attach to the maintenance of friendly relations between the United States and England, the more we must regret an accident which has come to add so grave a complication to a situation already bristling with so many difficulties. Without having the intention to enter here upon an examination into the question of right, we nevertheless cannot but acknowledge that according to the notions of international law adopted by all the Powers, and which the American Government itself has often taken to the rule of its conduct, England could not, in any wise, in the present case, refrain from reclamation against the affront given to the flag, and from asking proper reparation for it.

It seems to us, moreover, that the requests reduced to form by the Cabinet of St. James have in them nothing offensive to the Cabinet of Washington, and that it will be able to do and act of equity and moderation, without the least sacrifice of its dignity, in taking counsel from rules which guide international relations, as well as from considerations of enlightened policy rather than from manifestations produced by an over excitement of national feeling.

The Government of the United States, we are gratified to hope, will bring into its appreciation of the case all the calmness which its importance demands, and will deem it proper to take a position which, whilst preserving from rupture the relations between two great Powers to which Austria is equally bound in friendship, will be such as to prevent the grave disturbances which the eventuality of a war could not fail to bring, not only upon each one of the contending parties, but upon the affairs of the world generally.

You will please, Sir, to bring the preceding reflections to Mr. Seward's notice, and make a report to us of the manner in which the Minister shall receive your communication.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

(Signed) RECHBERG.

MR. SEWARD TO CHEVALIER DE HULSEMANN.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, January 9.

To the Chevalier De Hulsemann, &c., &c.

Sir: I have submitted to the President the note which you left with me, which was addressed to you on the 18th of December last, by Count Rechberg, touching the affair of the capture and detention of the British contract steamer Trent by Capt. Wilkes, of the San Jacinto. I send you a copy of the correspondence which has passed on that exciting subject between this Government and the Governments of Great Britain and France, and have to request that you will transmit these papers to Count Rechberg. The Imperial Government will learn from them two important facts, viz:

First, That the United States are not only incapable for a moment of seeking to disturb the peace of the world, but are deliberately just and friendly in their intercourse with all foreign nations; and

Secondly, That they will not be unfaithful to their traditions or policy, as an advocate of the broadest liberality, in the application of the principle of international law to the conduct of maritime warfare. The United States, faithful to their sentiments, and while, at the same time, careful of their political Constitution, will sincerely rejoice if the occasion shall have given rise to this correspondence shall be improved so as to obtain a revision of the law of nations, which will render more definite and certain the rights and obligations of States in time of war.

I shall esteem it a favor, sir, if you will charge yourself with the care of expressing these sentiments to your Government, and will at the same time assure Count Rechberg that the President appreciates very highly the frankness and cordiality which the Government of Austria has practiced on an occasion of such great interest to the welfare of the United States.

I avail myself of the circumstances to offer to you, sir, renewed assurances of my very high consideration.

(Signed) WM. H. SEWARD.

GREAT FLOOD IN CALIFORNIA.—A remarkable flood recently visited California, which destroyed several million dollars worth of property and the lives of several hundred China men.

## COURT OF APPEALS.

FRIDAY, Jan. 17th, 1862.

CAUSES DECIDED. Doddy v. Semple, et al., Lou. Ch'y; affirmed. Doddy v. Neighbours, Hart, vs. Harrison; Harrison County Court v. Moore's ex'r, Harrison; affirmed on original and reversed on cross appeal. Ashley et al v. Woolfolk et al, Hopkins; reversed. Fort Davis, Scott; dismissed—want of jurisdiction.

ORDERS.

Daily v. Tipton, Rowan; revived in name of administrator. Amburge's adm'r v. Amburge et al, Rowan; continued. Brozman et al v. Brozman et al, Clark; time extended till the 15th April next to file record. Bailey v. Evans et al, Rowan; agreement filed. Davis et al v. Whisker et al, Fleming; Hopkins v. Berry, Fleming; Bailey v. Evans et al, Rowan—were submitted on briefs.

SAIDAY, Jan. 18th, 1862.

CAUSES DECIDED. Shields v. Hathaway, Kenton; affirmed. Daily v. Evans, et al, Rowan; affirmed. Hopkins v. Berry, Fleming; affirmed. Gray v. Holmes, Montgomery; reversed.

ORDERS.

Shrader et al v. Phillips et al, Lou. Ch'y; set for hearing on 4th Feb. next. Breckinridge's ex'r et al v. Grayson et al, Lou. Ch'y; same order. The Same v. Bank U. S., Lou. Ch'y; same order. Poone v. Meade et al, Greenup; set for hearing 7th February next. Kaye v. Tidings et al, Ballard; petition for rehearing filed. McCord v. Venney, Mason; continued. Ballingall v. Ballingall et al, Nicholas; continued. Suddith v. Arnold, Nicholas; submitted on brief.

## MARRIED.

On the evening of the 18th, by the Rev. J. N. Norton, Mr. JOHN C. BAYER and Miss CAROLINE PINK, all of Frankfort.

## SOMETHING NEW.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE OFFICE!

J. D. POLLARD

PROPOSES to open a General Intelligence Office in the city of Frankfort, at his Newspaper Depot near the Court-house.

Persons who have any thing for sale, lease, or hire—whether real or personal estate, or any and every kind of persons seeking employment—by leaving written instructions with him, may accomplish the objects they have in view.

He will charge a reasonable commission, to be agreed upon between him and the parties engaging his services. jan17 w&t-w

## Lots for Sale

I HAVE several beautiful vacant building lots for sale. Call on me at my residence in South Frankfort. THOS. A. THEOBALD. jan17 w&t-w

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

A. CONERY,  
SIGN OF THE EAGLE.  
(Successor to W. P. Loomis.)  
Has just received a new assortment of  
WATCHES, CLOCKS  
AND  
JEWELRY.  
Call and see them, and you will find Prices to suit the times.  
Jan 17 w&t-w

## TERMS CASH.

I have been compelled to adopt the cash system, which will enable me to sell goods at from ten to twenty per cent. lower than formerly. These terms will be enforced from this date.  
A CONERY.  
Janet w&t-w

## THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

Sir James Clarke's  
Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician to the Queen.  
This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

## TO MARRIED LADIES.

It is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.  
Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

All cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or any thing hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.  
Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,  
JOHN MOSES, (Late L. C. Baldwin & Co.)  
N. B.—\$1.00 and 6 postage stamps included in any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.  
Sold in Frankfort by J. M. Mills.  
Wilson, Peter & Co., Wholesale agents.  
oct16 w&t-w

## Beautifully Clear!

## Pure and White!



on us rapidly.—*Am. Eng., 11th.*

view. A sudden gust of wind shook out its

\_\_\_\_\_

18



XXXVIII CONGRESS—First Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.

The Senate, after an executive session of three hours, confirmed Cameron as Minister to Russia—24 to 1.

Mr. Fessenden, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the House joint resolution declaratory of the purpose of Congress to impose a tax bill; which was passed—yeas 39, nays (Mr. Powell) 1.

HOUSE.—A resolution was reported, calling on the Secretary of War for the copy of contracts for the purchase of horses for Williams' cavalry, now in Kentucky.

The House and Senate adjourned till Monday.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.

Hiram Barney, Collector of New York, received a dispatch per the Arabia, dated London, on January 4, as follows:

The Sumpter has arrived at Cadiz, having burned three vessels.

(Signed) C. F. ADAMS,  
United States Minister.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.

A special to the Times, dated "12 miles from Columbus, 16th, 9, P. M.," says: "A heavy reconnaissance was made this afternoon by Gen. Grant and staff and Osborn's cavalry, resulting in getting reliable information of all routes leading out of Columbus toward Blandville and other towns. The distance traveled was over forty miles, and was made in six hours. No rebels were discovered, although at one time a portion of the force was within five miles of Columbus."

A special to the Times, from Cairo, says four deserters from Columbus arrived last night. They report forty thousand troops at Columbus.

Mr. Collins, of Boston, also arrived last night from New Orleans, which place he left eight days ago. He escaped by representing himself as a bearer of dispatches from the Belgian Consul, but was detained two days at Columbus. He says the feeling at the South is getting more and more bitter every day.

[Special to the Chicago Tribune.]

A gentleman from Columbus reports that a United States steamer fired into a French war steamer, which tried to run the blockade at New Orleans. Our steamer fired twelve shots at the French vessel. The affair created great excitement at Memphis and other points.


NEW YORK, Jan. 18.

The Tribune has important news from Mexico. It appears that, so far from being upset by a new revolution, as reported, Juarez organized before the adjournment of Congress a new and stronger cabinet. Dubbo, Secretary of State, issued a proclamation soon after his appointment, closing the port of Vera Cruz, increasing the regular army to 52,000, and calling on the States for as many troops as they could furnish. It is believed 150,000 troops will soon be in the field. When Congress adjourned, Juarez was invested with the full dictatorial powers. The government had levied two direct taxes, which the people will cheerfully submit to.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 17.

It is confidently asserted to-day that General Wood has sent notice to Gen. Huger, at Norfolk, to remove the women and children from that city.

Louisville & Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroad.



NOTICE.

ON and after Thursday, January 9, 1862, FREIGHT TRAINS will run until further notice as follows:

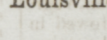
Leave Louisville on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Leave Lexington on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

SAMUEL GILL, Superintendent.

jan9 w&t-wtf

Louisville & Frankfort & Lexington & Frankfort



RAILROADS.

ON and after Monday, Nov. 4, 1861, trains will leave Louisville daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

FIRST TRAIN—5 50 A. M., stopping at all stations where there is a Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownsboro, and Bellview; connecting at Eminence with stages for New Castle; at Frankfort for Lawrenceburg, Harrodsburg, and Danville; at Payne's Station for Georgetown; and at Lexington via railroad and stage for Nicholasville, Danville, Lancaster, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and all the interior towns.

SECOND TRAIN—3 40 P. M., stopping at all stations when flagged, except Fair Grounds, Gillman's Race Course, Grimsby's, Brownsboro, Backner's, and North Benson; connecting by stage at Eminence for New Castle, and at Payne's for Georgetown.

THIRD TRAIN—ACCOMMODATION—Leaves at 4 10 P. M., stopping at all stations; and returning will leave Lagrange at 7 20 A. M., stopping at all stations, and arrive at Louisville at 9 50 A. M.

Trains arrive in Louisville as follows: First Train at 11 40 A. M. Second Train at 7 30 P. M.; Lagrange Accommodation at 9 50 A. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Lexington on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Freight is received and discharged from 7 30 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Through tickets for Danville, Harrodsburg, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, Winchester, Nicholasville, Georgetown, Shelbyville, and other towns in the interior for sale, and all further information can be had at the Depot in Louisville, corner of Jefferson and Brook streets.

SAMUEL GILL, Superintendent.

jan9 w&t-wtf

STANTON'S REVISED STATUTES.

BY an act of the present Legislature (Chapter 235) I am authorized to sell five hundred copies of the latest edition of

"STANTON'S REVISED STATUTES."

At the greatly reduced price of FIVE DOLLARS PER COPY.

Persons desiring copies will apply to

NAT. GATHER, Jr.,  
decs24 if Secretary of State, Hartford, Ky.

NEW  
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.  
F. D. REDDISH.

HAVING taken the room formerly occupied by J. W. Voorhis, on Main Street, opposite Gray & Todd's, my terms are as follows, preferring Cash, but in its various branches. I have secured the service of practical assistants, and feel assured that satisfaction will be given. A share of the public patronage is solicited.

F. D. REDDISH.

nov16 t-w3m

W. H. KEENE,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND DEALER IN  
ALL KINDS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC  
LIQUORS, WINES, AND CIGARS.  
Corner of St. Clair and Wapping Streets,  
Frankfort, Kentucky.

OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

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Cigars.

Just received a supply of those celebrated "Uguess" and "Companie's."

Garden Seeds.

A full assortment of Pitkin, Wiard & Co.'s celebrated Garden Seeds constantly on hand during the season.

Groceries.

Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, and every thing in the grocery line at the best quality and at fair prices.

Flour and Meal.

The best brands of Flour and Meal constantly on hand.

Family Supplies.

I have everything in the line of Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, &c., &c. Also Agricultural Implements, Garden and Field Seeds, Tobacco and Cigars &c., all of which are selected from the best assortments and with great care.

I only ask an examination of my stock to insure satisfaction. My terms are as before, preferring Cash, but will sell to prompt customers payable 1st January, May, and September. Call and see me.

mar2 w&t-wtf W. H. KEENE.

**Glad News for the Unfortunate!**

THE LONG SOUGHT FOR

**DISCOVERED AT LAST.**

CURES FROM ONE TO THREE DAYS

**CHEROKEE REMEDY!**

An unfailing Specific for all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, and a General Alterative and Blood Purifier.

THIS "REMEDY" CURES WHEN ALL OTHER PREPARATIONS FAIL.

It is entirely unlike every other Medicine prescribed for Venereal diseases, as it contains no Mineral Poison or Nauseous Drugs, being prepared from Roots, Barks, and Leaves, in the form of a pleasant Symplicial Compound.

It is "nature's own remedy" for GONORRHEA, (Clap), GLEET, GRAVEL, STRICTURE, and all other Diseases of the URINARY ORGANS (Whites in Females) for this complaint it is invaluable.

As a general alterative and blood purifier, it is no equal, and does not fail to cure SCROFUL, SECONDARY SYPHILIS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, MERCURIAL, and ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES, curing them more speedily and permanently than any other medicine known. It does this by purifying and cleansing the blood! Causing it to flow in its original purity and vigor, thus removing from the system all impure and pernicious causes which have induced disease.

It cures Gonorrhea and Gleet, which have baffled all medical skill, it is especially recommended—in old cases it never fails, and re-cures it in from one to three days. It *few* does positively remove all scalding testicles and pain.

It does not affect the breath, or interfere with the usual business of life.

It requires no assistance from other medicine.

It can be taken on the Toilet-table, or in the Counting-house, without its ever being suspected as a "remedy" for private diseases.

A Treatise on Venereal Diseases, with full directions for their permanent cure, accompanying each bottle.

For full particulars get a Circular free from any Drug store in the United States.

If in odd cases, *25 Cent Bottle*, or *25 Cent Bottles* for \$5, by all responsible Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the United States, and at Wholesale by all Wholesale Druggists.

POTTER & MERWIN, Sole Proprietors, Memphis, Tenn.

Sold in Frankfort by W. H. Avenarius, W. Mills, Wilson Peter & Co., and Raymond & Tyler, Louisville. Wholesale Agents.

oct23 lytw& wins

**Blackwood's Magazine**

AND THE

**British Reviews.**

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO SUBSCRIBE!

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L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

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3. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church.)

4. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal.)

5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory.)

The present critical state of European affairs will render these publications unusually interesting during the year 1860. They will occupy a noble ground between the hastily written news-items, crude speculations, and flying rumors of the daily journals, and the ponderous "Tome of the future historian" written after the living interest and excitement of the great political events of the time shall have passed away. It is to these Periodicals that readers must look for the only really intelligible and reliable history of current events, and as such, in addition to their well-established literary, scientific, and theological character, we give them upon the consideration of the reading public.

The receipt of Advance Sheets from the British publishers, of great value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers at as soon as the original editions.

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For any one of the four Reviews,	\$3 00
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received at half the State where issued will be

POSTAGE.

The Postage to any part of the United States will be but Twenty-four Cents a year for "Blackwood," and but Fourteen Cents a year for each of the Reviews.

At the above prices the Periodicals will be furnished for 1862.

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The Nos. of the same Periodicals for 1860 will be furnished complete, without additional charge.

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Any of the above works will also be furnished to New Subscribers for the year 1856-7, 8, and 9.

At One Half the Regular Subscription Prices.

Thus a New Subscriber may obtain the Reprints of the four Reviews and Blackwood.

Seven Consecutive Years, for \$37!!!

Which is but little more than the price of the original works for one year.

As we shall never again be likely to offer such inducements as those here presented,

Now is the time to Subscribe!!

Remittances must, in all cases, be made direct to the Publishers, for at these prices no commission can be allowed to agents.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,  
nov26 w&t-wtf No. 54 Gold st., New York.

**EXTRACT OF TOBACCO**

For dipping Sheep and Lambs, and for destroying all kinds of Vermin on other animals.

THE Manufacturers of this new and valuable preparation, beg leave to call the attention of Farmers and Graziers to this effectual remedy for destroying Fleas, Lice, and all other insects injurious to animals and vegetation, and preventing the alarming attacks of the Fly and Scab on Sheep.

This article completely supercedes all laborious and disagreeable work of preparation in your own buildings for Sheep-washing, as it is ready at all seasons, and is equally effective for the destruction of Sheep, even for ewes in lamb, and can be furnished at a much reduced cost.

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CHARLES HOPMANN, M. D. F. R. S., Professor of Diseases of the zentral organs in the TREMONT MEDICAL INSTITUTE, has at a large expense to the institute published a work on the treatment of all private diseases of the male and female zentral organs, also a treatise on the result of Organism, Masturbation, Sexual debility, Involuntary Nocturnal Emissions, Spermatorrhoea, &c., causing Impotency and Mental and Physical Debility.

Ladies being troubled with painful or entirely suppressed menstruation, would learn something by reading a book. Enclose two red stamps to pay the postage.

Direct to DR. HOPMANN, care of Box 1655, Boston, Mass.

mar24 wily



# OFFICIAL.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS, The following resolutions, viz: Whereas, Kentucky has been invaded by the forces of the so-called Confederate States, and the commanders of the forces so invading the State have insolently prescribed the conditions upon which they will withdraw, thus insulting the dignity of the State by demanding terms to which Kentucky cannot listen without dishonor; therefore,

1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the invaders must be expelled, inasmuch as there are now in Kentucky Federal troops assembled for the purpose of preserving the tranquility of the State, and of defending and protecting the people of Kentucky in the peaceful enjoyment of their lives and property; it is—

2. Further resolved, That General Robert Anderson, a native Kentuckian, who has been appointed to the command of the Department of Cumberland, be requested to take instant command, with authority and power from this Commonwealth to call out a volunteer force in Kentucky for the purpose of repelling the invaders from our soil.

3. Resolved, That in using the means which duty and honor require shall be used to expel the invaders from the soil of Kentucky, no citizen shall be molested on account of his political opinions; that no citizen's property shall be taken or confiscated because of such opinions, nor shall any slave be set free by any military commander, and that all peaceable citizens and their families are entitled to, and shall receive the fullest protection of the Government in the enjoyment of their lives, their liberties and their property.

4. Resolved, That His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, be requested to give all the aid in his power to accomplish the ends desired by these resolutions, and that he call out so much of the military force of the State under his command, as may be necessary therefor, and that he place the same under the command of Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden.

5. Resolved, That the patriotism of every Kentuckian is invoked, and is confidently relied upon to give active aid in the defense of the Commonwealth.

Have this day been passed by both Houses of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Governor's objections thereto to the contrary notwithstanding, and are therefore the law of the land. I do hereby issue this my proclamation, enjoining all officers and citizens of this State to render obedience to all the requirements of said resolutions, and in obedience thereto, I have ordered Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden to execute the purposes contemplated by said resolutions; and I hereby require all citizens of Kentucky subject to military duty to obey the call which the said Gen. Crittenden may make upon them in accordance with the provisions of said resolutions.

In testimony whereof, I, BERTH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the State to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 20th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.  
THOS. B. MONROE, Jr., Secretary of State.  
By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS, The following act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, cordially approved by me on the 20th instant, is the law of the land, I think proper, in the exercise of my executive duties, to make the same promptly known to the public, as I do hereby, and I do earnestly enjoin all citizens and residents of this State to be obedient to all the requirements thereof, to the end that the humane and noble purposes of the Legislature may be faithfully effected. The said act of the General Assembly is as follows:

Resolutions providing for the peace and quiet of the citizens of this Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, The people of Kentucky have, from the beginning, ardently desired and still cherish the hope that they may not be involved in the unnatural, prevailing civil strife that Kentucky is now, as she ever has been, willing, and ready to interpose her friendly mediation in adjusting terms of peace and reconciliation alike honorable and just to all; but as her wishes to mediate and restore harmony may not avail at present, and it is desirable that the people in the meantime, should act in harmony, and at peace among themselves, so that if they shall be involved in war, they will as far as possible, relieve and palliate its calamities; therefore

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That if collisions between hostile armies shall take place within our territory, that it is most earnestly recommended to the people of Kentucky not to engage in said strife amongst themselves, on account of differences of political opinions; that it is the duty of the people to be obedient to the civil authorities, and respect in times of war as well as in times of peace, the rights of every citizen by the Constitution and laws of the land, that all good citizens however they may differ in political opinions, should unite in protecting each other in their rights, of life, liberty, and property, against all and every invasion thereof by unlawful raids, mobs, marauding bands or other evil disposed persons, and aid the civil authorities in arresting all such persons and bringing them before the courts for trial.

Resolved, That we, the Representatives of the present General Assembly hereby pledge ourselves to a strict observance of the foregoing resolutions, and earnestly recommend a like observance by all the people of the State of Kentucky.

In testimony whereof, I, BERTH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the State to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 23d day of September, in the year of our Lord 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.  
THOS. B. MONROE, Jr., Secretary of State.  
By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

In obedience to the subject, joint resolution, adopted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Government of the Confederate States, the State of Tennessee, and all others concerned, are hereby informed that "Kentucky expects the Confederate, or Tennessee troops, to be withdrawn from her soil unconditionally."

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my name, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 13th day of September, A. D. 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.  
THOS. B. MONROE, Jr., Secy of State.  
Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That His Excellency, the Governor, be, and he is, requested to inform those concerned that Kentucky expects the Confederate, or Tennessee troops, to be withdrawn from her soil unconditionally.

## OFFICE OF THE MILITARY BOARD

FRANKFORT, Oct. 12, 1861.  
THE Commanding General in the State of Kentucky have decided, in concurrence with the General Government, to accept no troops except those enlisted to a strict observance of the foregoing resolutions, and earnestly recommend a like observance by all the people of the State of Kentucky.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my name, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 13th day of September, A. D. 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.  
THOS. B. MONROE, Jr., Secy of State.  
Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That His Excellency, the Governor, be, and he is, requested to inform those concerned that Kentucky expects the Confederate, or Tennessee troops, to be withdrawn from her soil unconditionally.

# OFFICIAL.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS, The following Act, to-wit: An act to raise volunteer forces to repel the invasion of this Commonwealth, and for other purposes.

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That as the soil of the State of Kentucky has been invaded by armed forces, acting under the authority of the so-called Confederate States; therefore, for the purpose of repelling said invasion, the Governor of the State of Kentucky is hereby directed to issue his proclamation forthwith, calling out not less than forty thousand soldiers, residents and citizens of Kentucky, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, to be mustered into the service of this Commonwealth for any term of service not less than twelve months nor more than three years, from the time they were mustered into service, unless sooner discharged.

2. That the Governor be, and he is hereby, authorized, in order to raise said force, to accept of the services of any volunteer companies who shall, within three months from the date of his proclamation, tender their services; and he shall commission for that purpose all officers duly elected by the companies aforesaid, necessary and proper for the command of such volunteers.

3. That all volunteer officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, whose service may be rendered and accepted under the provisions of this act, shall be mustered into service at such places of rendezvous in the Congressional District in which they volunteer as the General in the field shall appoint by his orders; and when so mustered into service, shall be then and there entitled to receive in advance one month's pay, to be taken and considered as part of their pay.

4. That the forces to be raised and organized, as provided for by this act, shall, when mustered into service, be under the command of the General commanding the State forces in the field.

5. That the Governor be and is also authorized to accept the services of fifteen hundred men, in addition to the forces aforesaid, to be provided for by this act, one thousand to be used as sharpshooters and scouts, and five hundred to be used as horsemen and scouts, they furnishing their own horses; Provided, That no person shall be accepted in this arm of the service unless his skill and capacity have been tested by the General in command, or such officer as he may detail for that purpose, and approved by him. That such persons shall receive five dollars per month of extra pay.

6. That each horseman, for the services of his horse, shall receive five dollars per month, and in case his horse is killed by the enemy, he shall be paid the value of the horse, not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars.

7. That the Governor in the field may organize individuals who tender themselves into companies, and such companies as may tender themselves into squadrons, battalions, and regiments, and permit them to elect their officers, who shall, when so elected, be commissioned by the Governor on the certificate of the General commanding.

8. That the Governor is authorized to accept the services of squadrons, battalions, and regiments, when tendered as such, and commission the officers elected by the squadrons, battalions, and regiments so organized; the election of officers by any company, battalion, squadron, or regiment shall be superintended and conducted by any justice of the peace, or judge of the county court, who may be called on for that purpose.

9. That the Governor be and is authorized to certify to the Military Board the names of the officers elected, and for what office each is elected, and thereupon said Board, if they approve the proceedings, shall certify to the Governor the names of the officers elected, and what office they have been respectively elected to fill, who shall issue commissions in conformity to such certificate.

10. That the Governor be and is authorized to certify to the Military Board the names of the officers elected, and for what office each is elected, and thereupon said Board, if they approve the proceedings, shall certify to the Governor the names of the officers elected, and what office they have been respectively elected to fill, who shall issue commissions in conformity to such certificate.

11. This act to be of force from its passage.

Has this day been passed by both Houses of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Governor's objections thereto to the contrary notwithstanding, and is therefore the law of the land. Now, therefore, I, do hereby issue this my proclamation, commanding all officers and citizens of this State to render obedience to all the requirements of said act above recited act.

In testimony whereof, I, BERTH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the State to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 30th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.  
THOS. B. MONROE, Jr., Secretary of State.  
By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That if collisions between hostile armies shall take place within our territory, that it is most earnestly recommended to the people of Kentucky not to engage in said strife amongst themselves, on account of differences of political opinions; that it is the duty of the people to be obedient to the civil authorities, and respect in times of war as well as in times of peace, the rights of every citizen by the Constitution and laws of the land, that all good citizens however they may differ in political opinions, should unite in protecting each other in their rights, of life, liberty, and property, against all and every invasion thereof by unlawful raids, mobs, marauding bands or other evil disposed persons, and aid the civil authorities in arresting all such persons and bringing them before the courts for trial.

Resolved, That we, the Representatives of the present General Assembly hereby pledge ourselves to a strict observance of the foregoing resolutions, and earnestly recommend a like observance by all the people of the State of Kentucky.

In testimony whereof, I, BERTH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the State to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 23d day of September, in the year of our Lord 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

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By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.  
THOS. B. MONROE, Jr., Secretary of State.  
By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

# YOU CAN'T FIND

## AN ARTICLE THAT SUITS AS WELL AS

### HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE

#### HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Apothecaries and Consumers all testify that

is the Only Reliable Article

For the Bald and Grey.

Read the testimony from Kentucky.

PADUCAH, KY., July 27, 1860.

MR. W. A. BELL: Sir: I have used HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE, and am satisfied, from an experience in all other preparations for the like purpose, that it is the only article ever before the public worth purchasing. Yours truly, JOHN G. DALY.

PADUCAH, KY., July 1, 1860.

MESSRS. W. E. HAGAN & CO., Prop., N. Y.: Gentlemen:—Above please find statement of Mr. John G. Daly, merchant of our city, in regard to HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE. This testimony is given after having used most of the preparations now before the public claiming to be Hair Restoratives, and must be considered conclusive as to the merits of this preparation. I have used it for some time, and have been benefited in the most gratifying manner. It restores the hair to its original color and growth, and gives it a soft, glossy appearance. It is safe, and does not irritate the scalp, and is as much an article for the toilet as for the hair. Very truly yours, W. A. BELL.

IT WILL RESTORE THE NATURAL COLOR OF THE HAIR,

where age or sickness has turned it grey, and it will render it soft and glossy.

"ANYBODY"

Who may try it, will find that it does not color the hair, but by stimulating the nature of the scalp, it restores its color and growth, and gives it a soft, glossy appearance. It is safe, and does not irritate the scalp, and is as much an article for the toilet as for the hair. Very truly yours, W. A. BELL.

Read this letter:

St. Louis, Mo., June 1st, 1859.

M. SAYS, W. E. HAGAN & CO.: I hereby certify that my hair having become grey, and my head partially bald, I bought from Henry Reynolds, Druggist, one-fourth bottle of HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE. By its use my hair was restored to its original color and thickness; it removed all dandruff, arrested its falling, and gave it a rich, glossy appearance. Its effects were entirely different from any Hair Preparation I ever used before. I know of several ladies and gentlemen, my intimate friends, who all speak of the "Inimitable" as being the best and cheapest Hair Preparation on our market. I can fully recommend it, and will refer any one to Henry Reynolds, Druggist, for the truth of my statement. WILLIAM BOBBSYSHALL.

Read one of the many letters received by the Proprietors:

St. Louis, Mo., August 2, 1860.

MESSRS. W. E. HAGAN & CO., Prop., N. Y.: Gentlemen:—The happy results tending the use of HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE (in every sense of the word) Hair Restorative seems to demand that I should give my testimony to the fact that it has been used by me. I have never used a hair preparation that I liked so well. It has completely restored every hair that was grey, to its original color and growth, and has given it a soft, glossy appearance. It is safe, and does not irritate the scalp, and is as much an article for the toilet as for the hair. Very truly yours, Mrs. M. B. BOST, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sold everywhere—Price 50¢ and \$1 per bottle.

W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

BEFORE TAKING THE ELIXIR. AFTER TAKING THE ELIXIR.

DR. WRIGHT'S

REJUVENATING ELIXIR!!

Prepared on the strictest Pharmaceutical principles by one of the ablest Chemists of the age.

This is altogether a new medicine, the result of modern discoveries in the vegetable kingdom, being an entirely new and original preparation, and is the only one of the kind that can cure the following diseases:—

GENERAL DEBILITY, NERVOUSNESS, HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, LIVER COMPLAINT, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, BRUISES, SCALDS, BURNS, AND ALL THE AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN.

It is equally powerful and effective, and restores the equilibrium sooner and safer than all the other medicines which have been flooded the market, and which are so numerous, that it is impossible to mention them all. It is a most valuable remedy for a very good reason, that it does not only remove the effects of disease, but it also restores the system to its original state of health and vigor.

As a Stimulant.

It is quite different from alcoholic preparations. It is not subject to reactions in any shape; it continues to exert its influence, gradually and efficiently, as long as the system is diseased, and it is not a mere stimulant.

As a Female Medicine.

It is equally powerful and effective, and restores the equilibrium sooner and safer than all the other medicines which have been flooded the market, and which are so numerous, that it is impossible to mention them all. It is a most valuable remedy for a very good reason, that it does not only remove the effects of disease, but it also restores the system to its original state of health and vigor.

As a Female Medicine.

It is equally powerful and effective, and restores the equilibrium sooner and safer than all the other medicines which have been flooded the market, and which are so numerous, that it is impossible to mention them all. It is a most valuable remedy for a very good reason, that it does not only remove the effects of disease, but it also restores the system to its original state of health and vigor.

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# HELMHOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION

## OR

### HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID

#### EXTRACT BUCHU.

For Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Weakness, Obstructions, Secret Discharges, Female Complaints, and all

Arising from Excesses and Imprudences in Life, and removing all Improper Discharges from the Bladder, Kidneys, or Sexual Organs, whether existing

MALE OR FEMALE.

From whatever cause they may have originated, and

restoring to the system the power of self-renewal, and

Giving Health and Vigor to the Frame, and Bloom to the Pallid Cheek.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED!!!

It cures Nervous and Debilitated Sufferers, and removes all the Symptoms, among which will be found Indigestion

Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, General Weakness, Horrid Discharges, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Dreadful Horror of Death, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Loss of Appetite, with all the Symptoms, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Filled Countenance, and Eruptions on the Face, Pain in the Head, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the

Eyes, Frequently Black Spots before the eyes,

with temporary Stuttering and Loss of Sight, Want of Sleep, and all the other symptoms of a diseased system. Nothing is more Desirable to such patients than Solitude, and nothing they more dread than fear for themselves, nor of any of their friends, no earnestness, no speculation, but a hurried transition from one question to another.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on—which this medicine invariably removes—soon follows Loss of Power, Fatigue, and EPILEPTIC Fits, in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that these effects are not frequently followed by these direful diseases—INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION? The records of the INSANE ASYLUMS, and the melancholy deaths by CONSUMPTION, bear ample testimony to the truth of these assertions. In the Asylums, the most melancholy exhibition appears. The countenance is actually sallow and quite destitute of all color, or of all over which a healthy sound of the voice could be so rarely articulated.

"With useful measures was despair,"

Low seldom shows his grief becalmed."

Delirium is most terrible, and has brought thousands upon thousands to untimely graves, thus blighting the ambition of many a noble youth. It can be cured by the use of this

INFALLIBLE REMEDY.

If you are suffering from the above distressing ailments, the Fluid Extract BUCHU will cure you. Try it, and be convinced of its efficacy. It restores the system to its original state of health and vigor, and removes all the symptoms of a diseased system. It is safe, and does not irritate the system, and is as much an article for the toilet as for the hair. Very truly yours, H. T. HELMHOLD.

Prepared and sold by H. T. HELMHOLD, Chemist, No. 32 South 10th Street, below Chestnut, Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia, Pa.

Accompanied by reliable and responsible Certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, and others.

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